COMMUNITY WATER FLUORIDATION

Presented by

Utahns for Better Dental Health

*Adapted from Michael W. Easley, DDS, MPH

What is fluoride and how does it reduce tooth decay?

Fluoride is a naturally occurring element that prevents tooth decay systemically when ingested during tooth development and topically when applied to erupted teeth.

What is Fluoride?

- The fluoride ion comes from the element fluorine.
- Fluorine exists only in combination with other elements as a fluoride compound.
- Fluorine is the 17th most abundant element in the earth's crust.
- Small amounts of soluble fluoride ions are present in all water sources, including the oceans.

Fluoride is obtained in two forms:

Topical and Systemic

Topical Fluorides

- Topical fluorides strengthen teeth already present in the mouth.
- Provides local protection on the tooth surface.
- Topical fluorides include toothpaste, mouthrinse and professionally applied fluoride gels and rinses.

Systemic Fluoride

- Are those that are ingested into the body and become incorporated into forming tooth structure.
- Benefits: Provides longer lasting protection and continually bathes the teeth.
- Sources include water, dietary fluoride supplements, food & beverages.

Fluoridation is nutritional supplementation

Adding fluoride to drinking water is no different than adding:

- Vitamin C to Fruit Drinks
- Vitamin D to Milk & Breads
- Iodine to Table Salt
- Folic Acid to Grains, Cereals, & Pasta
- Vitamins & Minerals to Breakfast Cereals

What is water fluoridation?

Community water fluoridation is the adjustment of the natural fluoride concentration in water up to the level recommended for optimal dental health.

(a range of 0.7 to 1.2 PPM)



Why public water supplies as the vehicle?

- Treatment of water for public consumption-a tool used by public health agencies to prevent disease as farback as the 1840's.
- W attertreatm ent for disease prevention is a prim ary public health activity.

Water treatment prevents diseases such as:

Amoebic Dysentery Cholera

Diarrhea (E. Coli) Giardiasis

Typhoid Fever

Schistosomiasis Paratyphoid Fever

Leptospirosis Hepatitis A

Cavities

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American Water Works Association:

Established standards for chemicals that are added to public water supplies.

Chemicals approved to be added to public water supplies:

- · Anhydrous ammonia
- Ammonium hydroxide
- Bromine
- Chlorine
- Chlorine dioxide
- Sulfur dioxide
- Ozone
- · Charcoal Carbon

- · Lithium hypochlorite
- Ferric sulfate
- Clay (Bentonite)
- · Sodium aluminate
- Up to 51 chemicals can be added to water depending on the

region.

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Water treatment chemicals used for:

Disinfection
Absorption
Dechlorination
Algae control

Algae control
Oxidation

Metal coagulation Water softening Iron control
Coagulation
Corrosion control

pH control

Decolorization Fluoridation

Filtration

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Fluoridation had been practiced in the U.S. for more than 54 years.

Grand Rapids, Michigan, fluoridated its public water supply on January 25, 1945.

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- Described by U.S. Surgeon General Luther Terry as one of the four great advances in public health
- Dr. Terry: "Four Horsemen of Public Health"
 - Chlorination
 - Pasteurization
 - Immunization
 - Fluoridation



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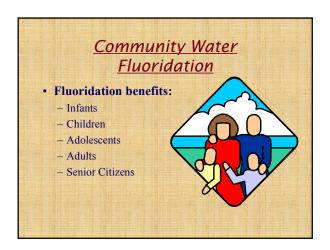


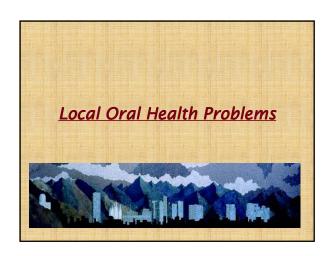
"Fluoridation is the single most important commitment a community can make to the oral health of its children and to future generations."

-Dr. C. Everett Koop U.S.Surgeon General, 1981-1989

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- On May 25, 2000, The Surgeon General David Satcher MD, Ph.D. introduced the first-ever Oral Health report.
- The report outlines existing safe and effective disease prevention measures including community water fluoridation.





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Oral Health Status of Children in Utah

• 65% of 6-8 year.old Utah children have at least one decayed or filled tooth vs. 52% nationally.



Community Water Fluoridation

Oral Health Status of Children in Utah

• 30% of 6-8 year old Utah children have untreated decay vs. 29% nationally.



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Oral Health Status of Children in Utah

• 36% of 6-8 old children in SLCounty have untreated decay vs. 29% nationally.



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Adult Dental Health

- Fluoridation benefits people of all ages.
- Studies show a decrease in root decay.
- Medications diminishes saliva flow.



Acute fatal poisoning in adults requires the ingestion of 2.5-5.0 grams of fluoride in a 2 - 4 hour time frame.

In drinking fluoridated water at 1.0 ppm, an adult would have to drink 660 gallons in 2 - 4 hours to reach the lower limit of a fatal dose.

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A 22 lb. child (12-18 months of age) would have to

drink 85 gallons of fluoridated water (1.0 ppm)

2 - 4 hours to reach the lower limit of a fatal dose.

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Severe skeletal fluorosis could only result from drinking 2.6 - 6.6 gallons of fluoridated water (1.0 ppm) daily for 10 - 20 years and only if none of the fluoride was excreted.*

- There has never been a documented case of skeletal fluorosis from fluoridated water systems.
- *Actually about 50% of ingested fluoride is excreted

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Example of a perfect public health intervention:

- Does not discriminate against any group
- Large groups protected continuously with no conscious effort on their part to participate
- Works without requiring individuals to gather in central location

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Example of perfect public health intervention:

- Does not require costly services of health professionals to deliver
- No daily dosage schedules to remember
- No foul-tasting oral medications to endure
- No painful inoculations to experience
- All the public has to do is go about their daily normal routine to be protected

Community Water Fluoridation

Salt Lake County Dental Medicaid Dollars spent annually for FY99 ages 16 years old and under.

Expenditures

\$5,968,232

Recipients

7,366

• Expenditure per recipients

\$810

· General anesthesia expenditure

\$1,297,794

- 1998 national dental cost survey-
 - \$64.00 for one small filling on one tooth (one-surface amalgam filling)



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- On average for every \$1 spent on fluoridation, \$80 in dental treatment costs are saved
- Fluoridation has an 80:1 benefit-to-cost ratio
 - U.S. Centers for Disease Control

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• Those fortunate enough to have had access to community water fluoridation experience 40 - 60 % fewer dental cavities.

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- Fluoridation promotes:
 - Lower health care costs
 - Lower insurance costs
 - Lower tax-supported costs for public programs
 - Lower business costs for employers
 - Lower costs for consumer goods and services





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Currently in the United States:

- About 144 million Americans are drinking water from community water systems with optimal fluoride levels
- Represents 62% of the population having access to a community water supply

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Currently in the United States:

- 14,300 community water systems fluoridate
- These systems serve 10,500 American communities
- 43 of the largest 50 U.S. cities

In Utah, only 3.1 % of the population benefits from fluoridated water.

*Brigham City, Dugway & Hill Air Force Base, Helper and Ute

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Who supports fluoridation?

- National Institutes of Health (1891)
- Centers for Disease Control (1946)
- World Health Organization (1946)
- American Association for the Advancement of Science
- American Council on Science and Health
- · American Diabetes Association

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Who supports fluoridation?

- American Medical Association (1847)
- American Dental Association (1859)
- American Academy of Pediatrics (1930)
- National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine (1863)
- U.S. Public Health Services (1798)

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Who supports fluoridation?

- American Public Health Association (1872)
- · National Cancer Institute
- American Academy of Allergy
- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
- · American Hospital Association
- American Pharmaceutical Association

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Who supports fluoridation?

- American Osteopathic Association
- American Society of Clinical Nutrition
- Center for Science in the Public Interest
- America Academy of Family Physicians
- Health Insurance Association of America

Our community deserves good dental health.

- Fluoridation is proven to reduce dental decay 40-60%.
- Fluoridation eliminates daily drops/tablets.
- We have the technology available to us.
- Fluoridation is proven to be safe, effective, efficient, economical and good public policy.

